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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BURDWAN EXPERIMENTAL FARM

FOR

1893-94.

CALCUTTA:

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1894.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BURDWAN EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR 1893-94.

1. The following is the ninth Annual Report of the operations conducted on the Burdwan Experimental Farm at Pala, a village situated at about three miles from the Burdwan Railway Station. The land on which the experiments are carried out was originally a neglected plot of ground overgrown with weeds and jungle. When I took charge of the Farm in the year 1889, the area under cultivation amounted to 27 bighas 9 cottahs. The operations of the Farm have been gradually extended; much jungle has been cut down, and the land now under the plough is estimated at 75 bighas, or about 25 acres.

The soil, which is a narrow strip of alluvium along the Eden Canal consists chiefly of a low sandy loam extending to a depth of about 18 inches, after which it changes to a pure sand. Some plots are more or less clayey. The exact chemical composition of the soil is not known yet, but samples have been taken by Dr. Leather for analysis, and it is hoped that it will be possible to conduct the experiments on a sounder basis in future.

2. The Farm was inspected by Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, on the 21st of February 1894. It is satisfactory to be able to record that he expressed approval of the plan of experiments followed and of the regularity of the results obtained. "The work," he remarked, "had not been fruitless, and time and money had not been wasted on the experiments." He also made some suggestions regarding the plan of experiments which will be carried out during the current year.

3. It may be well to note also that much greater interest is now evinced in the Burdwan experiments by local residents and neighbouring cultivators than has been shown since its establishment, and this, as Dr. Leather remarks, points to the usefulness of the Farm. A short account of the work undertaken by neighbouring cultivators has been given in the Annual Agricultural Report of this Department for the year 1893-94.

4. At the suggestion of Dr. Voelcker, that experiments on Indian farms should be few and simple in character, and that a large number of issues should not depend on a single experiment, some of the experiments on which more than one issue had hitherto depended were abandoned during the year under review, and the experimental operations were confined only to paddy, sugarcane, jute, fodder grasses and potatoes.

(*a*) *Paddy.*—This crop was experimented with in order—

(*i*) To compare the merits of deep and shallow ploughing.

(*ii*) To test the value of different kinds of manures for winter paddy.

(*iii*) To test the comparative merits of fine and coarse paddy.

(*i*) The merits of deep and shallow ploughing for paddy were tried for the first time on the Burdwan Farm during the year under report on two series of plots consisting of a sandy loam. The deeper ploughing (7 inches deep), with the Sibpur plough, yielded in all cases better results than the shallow ploughing (5 inches) given by the country plough ordinarily used by the raiyats in the neighbourhood of the Farm. The average outturn of grain on the deep ploughed plots amounted to 30 maunds 30 seers per acre, while that of the plots under shallow cultivation amounted to 27 maunds 37 seers 2 chitaks per acre, showing a difference of 2 maunds 32 seers 14 chitaks of grain per acre in favour of the former. The average outturn of straw of the deep ploughed plots was 3 maunds 28 seers 12 chitaks more than that of the shallow ploughed plots. *vide* Appendix, Statement A. So far, it will be seen, that the increase in outturn in favour of deep ploughing is not very great. No definite conclusions can, however, be drawn until the experiment has extended over a series of years.

(*ii*) The soil on which this experiment was conducted consisted of a rather heavy loam, such as is ordinarily used for the cultivation of winter paddy. The manures used for the experiment were bonemeal and saltpetre mixed together, bonemeal only and cowdung only. The highest outturn, as in the two previous years, was obtained by the use of bonemeal and saltpetre, which yielded 57 maunds of grain and 76 maunds 26 seers of straw per acre. The outturn during the year has even exceeded the bumper crops of the previous two years, which yielded 54 maunds 15 seers and 55 maunds 20 seers of grain respectively during 1891-92 and 1892-93. Against these results may be placed the average outturn obtained during the year by neighbouring raiyats in their fields, which from a rough estimate of the Overseer in charge of the Farm did not much exceed 30 to 35 maunds of grain per acre. The unmanured plots in the experiment gave an average outturn of 19 maunds 18 seers of grain per acre, against 21 maunds 13 seers during 1891-92, and 16 maunds 5 seers during 1892-93. The results thus of the three years during which the experiment has been conducted point to the great value of a mixture of bonemeal and saltpetre for the paddy crop. The outturns obtained from the cowdung and bonemeal plots will be found in detail in Statement B. of the Appendix. It may be here mentioned that the highest outturn of grain obtained by the use of bonemeal was 54 maunds 38 seers per acre, and that obtained from cowdung was 54 maunds per acre.

(*iii*). The result of this experiment, which was carried out on the same kind of soil as that noticed under subhead (*ii*), was in accord with that of previous years. Fine paddy although yielding a smaller outturn than coarse paddy was

found to be slightly more profitable on account of the higher price it fetched in the market. The difference in the outturn of grain amounted to 4 maunds 21 seers per acre, and the difference in the profits realized by the sale of grain and straw amounted to Re. 0-13-4 per acre. This experiment has been undertaken by two or three neighbouring raiyats, but it is not safe to draw conclusions, as it may be said to be yet in its initial stage.

(*b*). *Sugarcane.*—This is one of the most important experimental crops on the Farm. During the year, experiments with sugarcane were designed—

(*i*) To ascertain the comparative merits of different manures on the *samshara* variety (*i.e.*, the variety ordinarily cultivated by the raiyats of Burdwan.

(*ii*) To compare the method of planting in parallel trenches after the Mauritius system with that of planting in shallow irregular furrows as is usually done in the neighbourhood of the Farm.

(*iii*) To test the effects of *ratooning* with the *khari* variety of cane.

(*iv*) To test the merits of different varieties of canes.

(*i*) On an examination of the figures in Statement D of Appendix, it will be seen that the best outturn of gur (63 maunds 27 seers per acre) was obtained from a mixture of castor-cake and bonemeal; then followed the plot manured with a mixture of super, saltpetre and bonemeal with an outturn of 58 maunds 32 seers per acre; after which came the cowdung plot yielding 58 maunds 26 seers per acre, and then the super, saltpetre and gypsum plot with an outturn of 55 maunds 12 seers per acre. The plot manured with castor-cake alone yielded 43 maunds 18 seers of *gur*, while that manured with bonemeal only yielded 24 maunds 30 seers of *gur* per acre. The unmanured plot failed altogether.

Bonemeal and castor-cake have been tested as to their value for the sugarcane crop for a period of six years, and the results have been fairly regular throughout this time to point to the advantage of mixing these two manures for sugarcane instead of using them separately. The results produced by the use of the other manures need not be commented on, as they do not point to any definite conclusion. As a matter of observation, it may, however, be stated that super-phosphate seems always to add to the vigour of the sugarcane crop. On Dr. Leather's recommendation, the mixtures of manures as used in the above experiment have been given up, and single manures are to be tested in their place during the current and succeeding years.

(*ii*) This experiment was commenced in 1890-91. Khari sugarcane is grown on two plots, both of which are manured similarly, but while the one plot is laid out in parallel trenches about 9 inches wide and 6 inches deep at intervals of about 2 feet, the contrasted plot is ploughed up in irregular furrows, as is commonly done by the neighbouring

raiyats. The result of last year's experiment confirmed those of previous years, inasmuch as a higher outturn was obtained by trenching than by the local method of planting, the difference in the outturn of *gur* amounting to 1 maund 38 seers per acre, *vide* Statement E. It is proposed during the current year to repeat the experiment with an annual cane as suggested by Dr. Leather instead of with a *ratooned* variety as has hitherto been the case.

(*iii*) The outturn of *gur* obtained from plot 38, in which the *ratooning* experiment has been caried on since the year 1887-88, was only 40 maunds 20 seers per acre. This compares vary unfavourably with the outturns of previous years as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Outturn of gur per acre.		
	Mds.	s.	c.
1887-88	69	24	0
1888-89	86	16	0
1889-90	95	8	8
1890-91	125	4	0
1891-92	98	4	0
1892-93	95	28	0

The experiment, however, is not without its lesson. It seems to point to the number of years during which the *khari* variety may be *ratooned* with profit. The experiment will be continued for one or two years more, before any definite conclusions are set forth, but from the results hitherto obtained it may be remarked that, while *ratooning* with the thick *khari* cane has been found profitable, the experiment when attempted with the thinner *samshara* cane has always failed to give good results.

(*iv*) It is intended to compare the outturn of different varieties of cane obtained from various parts of India in order to compare their productiveness as sugar-producers. During the year, a beginning was made with the Cawnpur and *khari* varieties, and it was found that the former yielded better results. While the outturn of *gur* of the *khari* cane was 30 maunds per acre, that of the Cawnpur variety which is very similar to it in appearance was 31 maunds 29 seers per acre (*vide* Statement G).

All the sugarcane expriments were conducted on plots consisting of a high heavy loam, such as is generally used for the growth of this crop.

(*c*) *Jute.*—The results were regular and confirmed the experience of preceding years that a higher outturn can be obtained from the application of cowdung than from that of super and saltpetre, castor-cake or bonemeal. After cowdung in order of merit came the following manures: super and saltpetre (mixed together), castor-cake, and then bonemeal. The unmanured plot failed to germinate. The outturn of fibre of the cowdung plot amounted to 21 maunds 24 seers per acre, that of super and saltpetre to 21 maunds, of castor-cake to 18 maunds 36 seers, and of bonemeal to 14 maunds 18 seers per acre. It is to be observed, that while in the previous four years during which the experiment was conducted, castor-cake yielded the best outturn after cowdung, this year it comes

third in order of merit after super and saltpetre. With this slight variation, the results of the experiment since it was started in the year 1889-90 have been very regular, as will be seen from Statement H of Appendix . The quality of the fibre was excellent, and it accordingly fetched a higher price (Rs. 6-4-0 per maund) in the Burdwan market than the rest of the fibre sold there, the price of which did not rule higher than Rs. 5 per maund. The raiyats were much pleased with the cultivation, and some of them have taken seed from the Farm for their own cultivation during the current year.

(*d*) *Fodder grasses.*—As in previous years, bonemeal increased the outturn of *Sorghum.* The green grass obtained by its application amounted to 360 maunds per acre, while that of the unmanured plot amounted to 300 maunds per acre.

A few other fodder grasses, such as white *cholum*, yellow *cholum*, and *Reana luxurians*, were grown on the Farm simply to supply food for cattle. All the above fodder grasses have been always eaten with avidity by the Farm bullocks, and it has been found possible thus to set free a large amount of the farm straw for sale. It is roughly estimated by the Overseer in charge of the Farm, that one acre of *Sorghum* grown at a cost of about Rs. 4-8 per acre, and given to bullocks instead of straw, will yield enough to set free straw, which may be sold at about Rs. 16-8.

(*e*) *Potatoes.*—Experiments with this crop were designed to test the comparative value of different kinds of manures. The variety used for the purpose of the experiment was the Naini Tal variety. In one series of plots, the best results were obtained from cowdung when mixed with either castor-cake or bonemeal. A mixture of cowdung and castor-cake yielded an outturn of 181 maunds 8 seers, and that of cowdung and bonemeal 167 maunds 16 seers, castor-cake only yielded 157 maunds 8 seers, cowdung by itself gave only 143 maunds 16 seers, and bonemeal by itself yielded 105 maunds per acre. These results are in accord with those of previous years (*vide* Statement J). The experiment was started in 1890-91, and the outturns since obtained from the different contrasted plots tend to point to the conclusion that it is more profitable to mix cowdung with such manures as castor-cake and bonemeal than to use the manures separately. In a second series, where castor-cake, bonemeal, and cowdung were contrasted, it was found that cowdung yielded the best results, giving an increase in the outturn of 37 maunds 26 seers over the bonemeal plot, and an increase of 38 maunds 24 seers over the castor-cake plot.

5. Besides the above experimental crops *khari* sugarcane, paddy, oats, onions, brinjals, cabbages, arums, and maize were grown on the Farm, in order to keep the land occupied and to prepare it for future experiments.

6. *Ensilage.*—In the neighbourhood of the Farm there is a very large area of land, where along with useful grasses like the *dub* and *shama*, the *ulu* and *kasha* grasses grow very rank. The latter are grazed by bullocks only when very tender and are rejected as they approach maturity, as their stems get too woody for the palates of cattle. With the object of teaching the raiyats and *goalas* in the neighbourhood of the Farm, that this annual waste may easily be checked with but

little expense and trouble, a pit was dug on the Farm in the year 1891-92 to convert these grasses into silage. About 120 maunds of grass were thus converted successfully into silage. During the year under review, a silo was made above ground to store 125 maunds of grass. The silo began to be filled on the 21st August, and was compeletely filled by the 31st of August. The grass as put down layer by layer was trampled under foot by men, this being the only pressure employed, and was eventually covered with a layer of mud about 2 feet thick. The pit was opened on the 14th of June 1894, *i.e.*, after ten months, and the grass was found to be perfectly good. Both the pits were constructed and opened in the presence of many cultivators, two of whom have signified their intention of undertaking the experiment during the current year.

7. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The expenditure incurred in conducting the experiments at the Farm was met from the funds of the Burdwan Raj. The gross expenditure during 1893-94, inclusive of the Overseer's pay, amounted to Rs. 2,087-14-0 against Rs. 1,864-5-9 of the preceding year, the increase of expenditure being due to an extension of the area of the Farm. The actual expenses of cultivation were Rs. 1,425-3 against Rs. 1,193-6 for the year 1892-93. The receipts obtained from the sale of the Farm produce including the valuation of stock-in-hand amounted to Rs. 1,391-8-10 against Rs. 1,167-7 shown for the previous year.

N. N. BANERJEI,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd June 1894.

APPENDIX

Statements relating to the Burdwan Farm experiments.

STATEMENT A.

Results of experiments with deep and shallow ploughing for aman paddy.

Field number.	Area in cottahs.	Quantity of manure applied per acre.				Outturn per acre. Grain.	Outturn per acre. Straw.
1	2	3				4	5
					Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
(I).—Shallow ploughing with country plough.							
5	10	Unmanured	...	...	...	13 20 0	18 0 0
6	10	Bonemeal	...	...	3 0 0	36 0 0	43 20 0
7	7	Saltpetre	...	...	0 30 0	34 11 7	42 34 4
					Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
(II).—Deep ploughing with Sibpur iron plough.							
8	10	Unmanured	...	...	...	15 30 0	22 20 0
9	10	Bonemeal	...	...	3 0 0	39 0 0	48 0 0
10	6	Saltpetre	...	...	0 30 0	37 20 0	45 0 0

STATEMENT B.

Manure experiment with aman paddy.

Field number.	Area in cottahs.	Quantity of manure applied per acre.	Outturn per acre. 1891-92. Grain.	Outturn per acre. 1891-92. Straw.	Outturn per acre. 1892-93. Grain.	Outturn per acre. 1892-93. Straw.	Outturn per acre. 1893-94. Grain.	Outturn per acre. 1893-94. Straw.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
64 *b*	6¼	Cowdung 150 0 0	48 30 0	59 15 4	45 0 0	57 0 0	44 10 0	53 13 3
65 *b*	9	Unmanured ...	19 5 15	31 29 9	15 0 0	19 38 0	16 26 10	20 33 5
66 *b*	9	Castor-cake 6 0 0	45 36 15	58 29 4	42 4 8	58 15 5	40 20 0	50 0 0
67 *b*	9	Cowdung 150 0 0	45 29 4	55 22 4	44 10 0	57 0 0	54 0 0	69 6 10
68 *b*	9	Unmanured ...	21 34 5	32 14 5	15 15 0	20 10 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
69 *b*	9	Bonemeal 3 0 0	46 39 14	57 15 15	45 0 0	60 0 0	54 38 5	76 20 0
70 *b*	9	Ditto 3 0 0	47 22 12	57 33 0	46 20 0	60 0 0	45 0 0	70 20 0
71 *b*	9	Unmanured	22 39 14	33 16 0	18 0 0	30 0 0	21 28 5	28 13 5
72 *b*	9	Bonemeal 3 0 0; Saltpetre 0 30 0	54 15 0	67 20 0	55 20 0	61 35 0	57 0 0	76 26 10

STATEMENT C.

Experiment with fine and coarse paddy.

Field number.	Area in cottahs.	Variety of paddy.	Outturn per acre. 1891-92. Grain.	1891-92. Straw.	1892-93. Grain.	1892-93. Straw.	1893-94. Grain.	1893-94. Straw.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	
80	20	Fine paddy	25 35 0	36 0 0	18 0 0	27 0 0	19 16 4	30 0 0	Plots 80 and 83 have been always treated similarly.
83	14½	Coarse paddy	36 9 4	41 14 4	24 0 0	31 1 4	23 37 14	28 38 9	

STATEMENT D.

Results of manure experiments with fresh planted Samshara cane.

Quantity of manure applied per acre.	Outturn of gur per acre. 1888-89.	1889-90	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Super 7 20 0	...	...	...	45 39 6	43 20 0	25 17 3
Castor-cake ... 11 10 0						
Ditto 42 0 0	47 4 14	49 0 8	77 17 8	82 20 0	79 20 0	43 18 8
Saltpetre ... 3 6 0						
Super 9 0 0	...	...	...	54 0 0	51 0 0	55 12 8
Gypsum 3 0 0						
Bonemeal 9 0 0						
Saltpetre 3 6 0	...	...	...	63 0 0	60 0 0	58 32 0
Super 3 0 0						
Cowdung 300 0 0	...	...	...	48 0 0	45 0 0	58 26 0
Bonemeal... ... 21 0 0						
Saltpetre 3 6 0	...	...	...	55 20 0	54 0 0	41 10 0
Castor-cake ... 30 0 0						
Bonemeal... ... 15 0 0	66 11 11	48 8 4	88 12 8	84 0 0	81 0 0	63 27 0
Ditto 45 0 0	50 37 1	27 14 4	74 31 0	57 4 8	52 20 0	24 30 0
Unmanured	36 29 4	9 24 0	29 37 0	16 2 0	Failed to germinate.	

STATEMENT E.

Results of trench planting and planting sugarcane in shallow lines.

Field number.	Area in cottahs.	Quantity of manure applied per acre.		Outturn of gur per acre. 1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Remarks.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8
			Mds.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	
61A ...	10	Cowdung ...	300	62 14 8	68 25 0	65 25 0	15 0 0	Trench planting.
		Castor-cake ...	6					
61B ...	10	Cowdung ...	300	30 9 6	35 13 12	31 20 0	13 2 0	Planting in shallow lines.
		Castor-cake ...	6					

STATEMENT F.

Ratooning experiment with khari canes.

FIELD NUMBER.	Area in cottahs.	Quantity of manure applied per acre.		OUTTURN OF GUR PER ACRE.						
				1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Mds.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
38	2½	Cowdung...	300	69 24 0	86 16 0	95 8 8	125 4 0	98 4 0	95 28 0	40 20 0

STATEMENT G.

Variety experiment with Sugarcane.

FIELD NUMBER.	Area in cottahs.	Name of variety.	Quantity of manure applied per acre.		Outturn of gur per acre.
				Mds. s. c.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4		5
					Mds. s. c.
64*a*	5	Cawnpur variety ...	Cowdung	300 0 0	31 29 0
			Castor-cake ...	6 0 0	
65*a*	5	Khari variety ...	Cowdung	300 0 0	30 0 0
			Castor-cake ...	6 0 0	

STATEMENT H.

Manure experiments with Jute.

QUANTITY OF MANURE APPLIED PER ACRE.		Outturn of fibre per acre.				
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1		2	3	4	5	6
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Cowdung...	150 0 0	28 32 0	30 0 9	16 32 0	20 16 0	21 24 0
Castor-cake	6 0 0	16 17 0	17 22 0	16 17 6	18 3 0	18 36 2
Saltpetre	0 30 0	15 0 0	17 4 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	21 0 0
Super	1 20 0					
Unmanured	...	15 0 0	15 34 11	8 13 4	Failed.	Failed.
Bonemeal	3 0 0	...	...	...	14 32 14	14 18 13

STATEMENT I.

Fodder grass.—Sorghum saccharatum.

QUANTITY OF MANURE APPLIED PER ACRE.		Outturn per acre.			
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1		2	3	4	5
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Bonemeal	3 0 0	442 32 0	446 4 0	480 0 0	360 0 0
Unmanured	.....	349 32 0	303 21 0	360 0 0	300 0 0

STATEMENT J.

Manure experiments with Naini Tal potatoes.

(i)

FIELD NUMBER.	Area in cottahs.	Quantity of manure applied per acre.		Outturn per acre.			
				1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
			Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
44*a*	1¼	Castor-cake ...	36 0 0	145 8 0	228 0 0	234 0 0	157 8 0
44*b*	1¼	Cowdung ...	600 0 0	158 16 0	240 0 0	252 0 0	181 8 0
		Castor-cake ...	18 0 0				
45*a*	2¼	Cowdung ...	600 0 0	177 12 6	204 0 0	216 0 0	167 16 0
		Bonemeal ...	6 0 0				
45*b*	2½	Cowdung ...	1,200 0 0	147 24 0	186 0 0	192 0 0	143 16 0
46*a*	1	Bonemeal ...	12 0 0	83 21 4	190 20 0	195 0 0	105 0 0
46*b*	1	Unmanured ...	.....	54 18 0	90 0 0	75 0 0	45 0 0

(ii)

FIELD NUMBER.	Area in cottahs.	Quantity of manure applied per acre.		Outturn per acre.			
				1890-91	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
			Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
55	9	Castor-cake ...	36 0 0	53 25 0	150 7 14	150 0 0	70 0 0
56*a*	4½	Bonemeal ...	12 0 0	.....	.....	180 16 0	70 37 7
56*b*	6¼	Cowdung ...	1,200 0 0	.....	169 32 0	142 20 0	108 24 0

STATEMENT K.

Account sheet showing the receipts and expenditure of the Burdwan Farm for 1893-94.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Paddy	40 0 0		Wages of coolies and cost of establishment exclusive of salary of overseer and peon ...	859 5 6	
Gur and by products	143 10 6		Food of farm cattle ...	59 9 0	
Potatoes	74 6 9		Purchase and repair of implements	52 0 3	
Jute	71 5 0		Manures	140 3 9	
Maize	2 0 6		Seeds	94 7 6	
Miscellaneous	50 7 1		Rent of small plot of land	1 4 9	
			Water rent of Eden Canal	30 0 0	
			Cutting of jungle and breaking up new land	128 4 9	
			Miscellaneous charges, inclusive of cartage, &c.	59 15 6	
Total ...	...	381 13 10	Total ...	...	1,425 3 0
Valuation of stock in hand.					
Paddy grain	600 0 0		Salary of Overseer ...	600 0 0	
Paddy straw	195 0 0		Do. of peon	60 0 0	
Gur and by products...	199 1 0		Stationery and stamps	2 11 0	
Jute	1 4 0				
Arums	3 0 0				
Oats	6 6 0				
Onions	5 0 0				
Total ...	...	1,009 11 0	Total ...	...	662 11 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,391 8 10	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,087 14 0

N. N. BANERJEI,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 22*nd June* 1894.

C. A. P.—Reg. No. 1736J(*a*)—489—24-9-94.

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